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THE JEWS.

andence of the London Jews Society. TITER FROM MR. TAUCHNITZ.

Leipzig, Nov. 7, 1820. chest announced in your first letached me about the end of June, as unpacked on an evening when Christian friends happened to visit he joyfully congratulated one anoththe possession of these rich treaand my heart was filled with thanks Committee of your Society, whose gred confidence towards an unindividual, can only be ascribed to kind recommendation. I was also ally rejoiced, when two of my most the friends, Mr. Sander, A. M. and beenan, Student of Divinity, offered themselves, trusting in the Lord the latter was obliged to leave the athe first days of the fair, during the members of the University have m, I discovered distinctly the hand lord, in the offer made by a young man, Hobschuker, a native of Bavamake the distribution of the Hebrew Testaments and of Tracts, his only messant business during the fair. plember 18, when the great day of ment is celebrated, my friends made istattempt, to procure for the Tracts me among the Jews. They went small number of them into the Pomagogue; and Mr. Sander shewed ist Jew who stood near him one of all cards. He accepted it politely, attentively, and handed it silently neighbor, and so it proceeded farther other. Like an electrical stroke the ction of that little stranger was felt spacious and crowded hall; all the from every corner crowded about and in their eagerness almost tore Tracts he had out of his hands. Full glad tidings, the two gentlemen red to my house, and I furnished them as large a store as they could carry them. They now visited the former some other synagogues, met every te with the same favorable reception, in one of them they excited so great a tion, that the Cantor requested them, to disturb their devotion, which howcould not prevent the eager exerof the Jews for obtaining Tracts. As one of my father is situated in that the city, where during the fair, the Jew reside, I could easily observe whaviour ; and it would be difficult with my satisfaction, when in the or days I saw almost before every mall parties of Jews, with Tracts hands; or listening to one who read it, or engaged in conversaon that they had heard. .. Messrs. S. called as far as they judged convepon such Jews in their houses, as ad found best disposed, and were ed to find many of them inclined to Christians.-No wonder, that they M free from erroneous conceptions, whity apprehensions, as to the manapporting themselves in the world tians. Mr. H. had marked the which had passed through his with the number of his house; a which did not fail to produce the effect, for he received so many flons, that the passage of the inn, th he lived, was often filled with tho wished to have those books, in as they expressed themselves, it id, that they must be baptized. Here even received from respectamish merchants in town, to ask for nunication of our pious Tracts for other conviction. By this time we daothing to them of the New Tesbut having perceived among real thirst after instruction, we diheir attention toward that sacred h a very few days I could have buly distributed my whole store; tembering your caution, I did it onme extraordinary cases, and geneked for payment. Many, especiallews, have been found reading it plare, and loudly expressing their Though hitherto nothing can be the real fruit of the seed, which sown here, it must give true saon to the Society, that so large and ng a field, as Leipzig presents the fair, can be cultivated with so ope of success. For the conflux of these occasions is very great; and he notices I have collected, I can m, that in all directions from the towns of Holland, unto Russia Rey, these Tracts and New Tesbelong to the articles, which the their present return from the he brought home to their families. be further caltivated with pa-

at fruit, if not here, yet in other teformed Jews, as they are called, to introduce divine service in an instead of the Hebrew lauhave during the last fair, for the extended their influence unto and the Professor and Canon who then was Rector of the Unihad with great liberality, granted

and under prayer, it can produce

meetings. They were numerously attended, not only by Jews of all sects and nations, but also by Christians; and indeed the eloquence of the speakers from Altona deserved admiration. However divine revelation is not so much as mentioned in their sermons, and it is clear, that this novelty leads to nothing but pure deism: wherefore, in point of Christianity, little

is to be hoped from these philosophers, as they call themselves, and one could almost wish to make them Jews again, before they

can be made Christians. I was sorry not to find among the Tracts, the German Reports of your Society in folio, of which we had received some from Berlin. As they were much asked for, I caused 2000 copies of it to be struck off in my father's office, to supply the want. Though after the receipt of the chest, No. 69, I have been provided again with a pretty large store, a greater number

LETTER FROM MR. STARK,

Year's fair.

of Tracts is still desirable for the New

Secretary of the Sileran Bible Society, to the Foreign Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Breslau, August 16, 1820. There is a great stir among the Jews here. A Jewish schoolmaster here, tho' not yet baptized himself, is training up his pupils in the Christian religion, and several of his scholars have been baptized. Eight days ago a whole family of 6 persons were baptized. The name of the father is Lewald. Many Jews frequent the sermons of Professor Scheibel, who is a true Apostle, and fully master of the Hebrew. A Rabbi, of the name of -, who has heard the lectures of Professor Scheibel, quotes on Sabbath days the New Testament, greatly to the annoyance of the biggotted part of the Jews. But the younger people take it to heart, and are very eager to get the New Testament, and Professor Scheibel has disposed of his whole stock. He wishes much for a fresh supply.

A certain Mr. Julius Edward, a baptized Jew, who has studied divinity, preaches here at the church of St. Barbara, with great blessedness. Many Jews go to hear him, and the young among them would wish to be baptized to-day rather than tomorrow. But the fear of being disinherited by their parents, keeps them back ; and they are only waiting the decease of their parents.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

From the Herald. Extracts from the Journal kept at Elliot. Sickness of Mr. Fisk.

3, 1820. Sabbath. Brother Fisl very unwell, though able to attend meeting. He was in good health yesterday morning, and laboured hard all day. In the evening, he went into the creek for the purpose of bathing; was attacked by a chill as soon as he came out of the water, which has continued ever

since, attended with severe pains. 4. Brother Fisk much worse; has a violent fever accompanied by severe pains.

6. Brother Fisk has a settled billious fe ver, which rages with great violence, & is attended with alarming symptoms. Fearing that, as his disease advanced, he might be deprived of reason, he this day, with entire composure of mind, made his will, and settled all his temporal affairs. *

10. Our dear brother Fisk, feeling a little revived about noon, requested the family to be collected, that he might have the privilege of addressing them once more before he died. He first spoke very affectionately to the brethren and sisters exhorted them to live together in peace and abound in the work of the Lord. Speaking of the dispensations of Providence towards this mission he said, " that notwithstanding they were dark and mysterious, vet the cause was God's, and therefore it would prosper; and that, tho one and another might be taken from the field, yet their places would be supplied. He wished it to be distinctly stated to his friends, and the Christian public, that he never for a moment, regretted leaving his native land and engaging in the missionary service. He said there was nothing for which he wished to live, excepting that he might labor long in the cause. He then spoke to the hired men, and others present, exhorting them to attend to the great concerns of their souls; and assured them of a future judgment and the retributions of eternity. At parting, he again exhorted the brethren and sisters to be of one heart males. All these board in our family, and are entirely under our direction, excepting ten who live in the neighborhood, go home on Saturday, and return generally on the Sabbath morning. Fifty of the scholars now belonging to the school could not speak our language when they entered. These have all made progress in proportion to the time they have been here, and several of them now speak English fluently. Others, who have not advanced so far, can read correctly, and will

Mr. Fisk gave his whole property, amounting, in his estimation, to about 800 dollars, to the Board, under whose direction he had been employed. Some articles, which he had carried Some articles, which he had carried with him to Elliot, he gave to that mission and school: his other property to the general funds. He had fitted himself out for the mission, at his where the lectures in Di-own expense; and carried with him a set of blacksmith's tools, and various other implements

dwell constantly within them. He spoke of his confidence in the redemption of Christ; acknowledged his own pollution; -but said he trusted in the blood of Jesus for cleansing from all sin.

12. To a brother, who inquired after his health, brother, F. replied; "I feel as if I was wearing out." Do you see any thing in this world worth staying for ! "Not at all. If the Lord has done all that he has to do by me, I can go cheerfully.' Then pressing the hand of brother J. who had been conversing with him, he said, "let the glory of God be the great end of all you do. With how much more satisfacbeen different in this respect.

-15. This morning brother Fisk's symptoms appeared more favorable. He slept and breathed easily, and was more free from pain. This evening his sleep appears to be a lethargy, from which it is impossi-

ble to awake him. 16. About 9 o'clock this morning, the family were collected, as it was believed that our dear brother was near his end. Deep hollow groans, with difficult respiration, and a pulse scarcely perceptible, admonished us of his approaching dissolution. But, through the atoning blood of Christ, death to him had lost its torrors. When asked for what we should pray, he said, "only that I may wait with patience till my change come." In the afternoon, he revived and requested that a hymn might be sung. Though unable to join with his voice, his whole soul was engaged, and almost in an ecstasy, while he heard

the 222d of the select hymns, "While on the verge of life I stand," &c.

He was desirous that the time should come, when he might lay his head on the breast of Jesus, and breathe his life out sweetly there. He had often manifested a strong desire to see brother Kingsbury once more; and he said this morning he did know why he was spared, unless it was, that he might enjoy this privilege. About sun set brother K. arrived. He did not hear that brother Fisk was sick until last evening.

17. This morning our brother spoke with interest of the holy Sabbath, and hoped he might be permitted, on this blessed day, to enter into his rest. Tho' we had but faint hopes of his recovery, yet no exertions were remitted, which were judged 'e have a favorable tendency. In the evening brother F. lay several hours apparently in the agonies of death.

18. This morning our dear brother appears a little revived, which has again sed our hopes.

Death and Character of Mr. Fisk. 19. Brother Fisk is evidently wasting

away, though apparently free from pain. Having naturally a strong constitution, be is continued much beyond our expectation.

About 11 o'clock A. M. he was perceived to fail rapidly; and it was soon evident that the change, which he had so long desired, was speedily approaching. He continued to breathe till about a quarter past 12 o'cleck, when without a struggle or a groan, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord. We have no reason to mourn on his account. For him to die was gain. Ours is the loss. In all the cares, and labors, and anxieties, of this mission, the deceased cheerfully bore a large share. In laborious industry, in patient self-denial, in pious example, in holy and ardent devotion of soul and body to the missionary cause, he was pre-eminent.

The Choctaws, who came around him, said, " The good man was going to die, and they came to see him." To one of them he said, "Be not discouraged; God had a little work for me to do here, and I have done it, and am going to leave you. But be not discouraged; God will not suffer his work among the Choctaws to cease; he will send other men to teach your children."

20. To day with many tears, mingled with Christian consolation, we consigned the lifeless remains of our dear departed friend to the silent grave, there to wait till the morning of the resurrection. The friends of missions have much occasion to rejoice, that there has been such a laborer in the missionary field, and with us will long lament the loss we have sustained.

MR. KINGSBURY'S REPORT.

In our last number we published the closing paragraphs of Mr. Kingsbury's annual Report to the Secretary of War; which was made out, and forwarded to the head of that department, in De cember last. We now print an abridgement of some parts of the report, and large extracts from

This document begins with a description of the mission family, and the different employments It potices the reinforcements of of its members. the mission, the death of Mr. Fisk, the removal of those, who had been attached to the new station on the Ook-tib-be-ha, and the contemplated establishment of a new school in the south-east part of the nation. The account of the school and mission at Elliot is as follows:

Since the last report, 38 scholars have been admitted to the school. Ten have left it, and one has been dismissed for ill conduct. The number now in school is 74; six more are considered as belonging to it, but are at home on a visit. Of the

and one mind, and to let the love of God | soon acquire the spoken language. Sixtyfive, now in the school, began with the alphabet. Twenty-eight of these can read with facility in the New Testament. All the scholars have been accustomed, from the first, to write their lessons on slates; and, when advanced, to write on paper. Thirty-nine write a plain hand without a copy. Nineteen others can form letters with tolerable accuracy. Ten have made some progress in arithmetic, and two, who were considerably advanced when they entered, have attended to grammar and geography.

The boys, when out of school, are employed, as circumstances require, in the various business of the farm and family. Each one, who is of sufficient size, is furnished with an ax and a hoe. We cultivated the past season about 50 acres of corn and potatoes, most of which was planted and boed by the boys.

The girls are in two divisions, and are employed alternately in the kitchen, and in sewing, spinning, knitting, and other domestic labors. At present, they are taught in a room separate from the boys; and, a part of the time, by one of the females of the mission. When our expected help arrives, it is designed to have them entirely under the direction of a female teacher. The education of girls is considered of primary importance, as it respects the prospective education of children, and the progress of civilization. In the course of the ensning year, we hope to get at least one school into operation, expressly for their instruction. Some difficulties have been experienced from having both sexes in the same school. But, in general, the conduct and improvement of the scholars have been such, as to give much satisfaction, and encourage strong hopes of their future usefulness.

During the present year, the family have been much afflicted with sickness. In January, 36 of the scholars were sick at one time. This we imputed in part to an epidemic, and in part to exposures to severe weather; as we were not in a situation to furnish all with sufficient clothing. Two or three were dangerously sick; yet no alarm was taken by the natives, and no children were removed from the school on account of the sickness.

Ten members of the mission families, and a number of the children, have, in the sourse of the summer and autumn, been attacked with the bilious and intermittent fevers. But through the blessing of God, all, excepting Mr. Fisk, are restored to comfortable health.

In order to diminish our family in the opportunity of going home with the least interruption to the school, a vacation was commenced the first of August, which was to have ended the middle of September. But, on account of the sickness of the family, many did not return till the last of October. A few, who lived in the extreme part of the nation, continued with us the whole time.

Since Oct. 1819, there have been erected, at Elliot, a joiner's shop, a meat house, two corn cribs, and four large cabins, which are occupied as dwelling houses. Fifty thousand bricks have been made, and two brick chimnies built; also, considerable other brick work has been constructed for the accommodation of the kitchen, including an oven and arches for kettles.

There is now building a house 90 feet by 40, including a piazza, calculated for four families. When this is completed, a sufficient number of cabins can be vacated for the accommodation of all the children, who can be admitted to the school. A barn will then be needed, to complete the principal buildings for this establishment.

The improvements have been considerably enlarged, both by clearing new land, and by inclosing two small unoccupied fields, which lie at the distance of about a mile.

Since the death of Mr. Fisk, an industrious young man has been constantly employed in the smith's shop; and one Choctaw lad, and one half breed, are learning the trade. They are alternately in the shop and school, and their proficiency has been good. Several other lads are desirous of learning trades; but we are not yet able to give them an opportunity.

Two wheel-wrights, and a cabinet maker, have been employed for several months. It would be desirable to have permanent mechanics of the above description, that some of the scholars may be instructed in those arts.

In order to facilitate the communication with Elliot, and particularly between Elliot and the new establishment on the Ooktib-be-ha, we have, with the assistance of Capt. Folsom, (a half breed,) opened a waggon road from this place to the Pigeon Roost, on the road from Nashville to Natchez. There is now a waggen communication from the navigable waters of the Yazoo to those of the Tombigbee. This read will accommodate those, who may wish to remove from Tennessee and Alabama to the valuable lands on the Yazoo, lately obtained from the Choctaws. A few bridges, and a little more labor on a part of the way, would render the road good at all seasons of the year, from the whole number, 60 are males and 20 fe- ferry on the military road at Columbus to

Elliot. We have been with a waggon, as far down the Yazoo as the new purchase; but the road is not opened below our

Mr. K. then proceeds to give an account of the receipts and expenditures of the mission, from Oct. 1, 1819, to Sept. 30, 1820. Beside the amount received from the Treasury of the Board, and from the government, the mission gave credit for \$2,220 78, as received for blacksmithing, tailoring, &c. done by the establishment, and for blankets, cloth, garments, and other articles sold, and given in exchange for provisions. This sum does not include the value of any articles of clothing &c. received as donations, and applied directly to the mission and school.

The property belonging to the establishment, on the first of October, is estimated as follows: Sixty acres of improvements, \$900; A horse-mill, 200; Joiner's and blacksmith's shops, tools, and stock, 600; 22 other buildings, of various sizes, 3,000; a waggon, 2 carts, 2 ploughs, harness, and other farming utensils, 400; 7 horses, 420; 2 yoke of oxen, 160; 220 head of neat cattle, 1760; 60 swine, 150; Pork, flour, corn, po-tatoes, &c. 1,758; Groceries, 360; Beds and household furniture, 500; Cloth of various kinds, 250; Library, 320; a keel boat, the Choctaw packet, 400; 50,000 brick, 300. Total, \$11,478 Seven cows and calves, one yoke of oxen, 2 waggons, one cart, and various other articles had been taken from Elliot, for the new estalishment. Similar aid will hereafter be afforded to

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

other stations.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

In compliance with our promise last week, we present our readers with a part of the private journal of one of the missionaries, for which we are indebted to the politeness of his friends who reside in a neighboring town. The journal commences with the departure of the Missionaries from Boston, and describes many interesting occurrences which took place on the voyage, and their first interview with the natives at Owhyhee and at Woahoo. As some of these events are recorded in the joint letter of the Missionaries and their journal which we bave already published, we pass by this portion of the diary for the present, and commence our extracts at the time when Mesers. Ruggles and Whitney were deputed to accompany Prince George to his father who is king of Atooi. As the bistory of this young prince may not be generally known to our readers, and as it is not unlikely that he will prove of great use in accomplishing he objects of this important mission, we will here add such particulars respecting him as have come to our knowledge.

George Prince Tamoree, whose indian

name is Hoomehoome, is a native of Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands, and the son of Tamoree, King of two of those islands. sickly season, and to give the children an Tamoree, from his frequent intercourse with Americans and Europeans who often stop at Atooi on their route to China, has acquired considerable information, and has for a long time shewed a great desire to introduce among his own people the arts and improvements of civilized life. In furtherance of these views he sent the young Prince to America when but six years of age, under the protection of an American captain, with directions that he should be well educated and then return to Atooi; and a considerable sum of money was advanced by the king for the education of his son. He arrived at Boston about the year 1806, and was immediately put to school by his guardian, Capt. Rseries of misfortunes soon after befel the gentleman to whom be was intrusted, and the consequence was that the funds advanced for the education of George were lost, and he was left to subsist entirely upon the charity of his instructor, who for a while supported him entirely at his own expense. After a while his preceptor relinquished the occupation of school-keeping, and commenced the business of a joiner. George was now taken into the shop & continued to work at the business several years. He at length became discontented, left his business and engaged himself to a farmer in Massachusetts. Being obliged to labor hard in his new occupation, and receiving very bad treatment, he absconded. This was about the beginning of the late war. He went to Boston & immediately enlisted on board of one of our armed vessels. He soon after had the honor of taking a part in several of our naval victories, in which he shewed great bravery. He was badly wounded in the engagement between the Enterprize and Boxer, in attempting to board the enemy's vessel from the yard-arm, in which he fi-nally succeeded, and the British sailor who wounded him was slain by an Americen who came to the support of young George. He remained in the navy until the close of the war; when our fleet was sent up the Mediterranean he became one of the crew of the Guerreire, Com. Decatur, and was in the engagement between that yessel and an Algerine frigate. Upon his return from the Mediterranean his history became known to some humane persons, who immediately applied for his release in order to give him the education which was originally designed for him. He was given up and became a member of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall in this state, where he remained with several other of his countrymen, who have been educated in the same school, until they embarked with the Missionaries for

their native Isles.

Prince George is now about 23 years

handsome features, and of a gentle and tractable temper. He spoke English fluently, and could read and write before he entered at Cornwall. He has since acquired a respectable education, and being possesed of a good mind & an active spirit, it is but reasonable to hope that should his life be continued, he may yet do very much for the happiness of his benighted nation. His conduct to the missionaries during the voyage and after their arrival, is often mentioned in the letters and journals which we have seen, in such a manner, as to leave no doubt that he fully appreciates the importance of the mission, and that he intends to give it his countenance and support.

From the manuscript Journal of Mr. and Mrs. R. RETURN OF PRINCE GEORGE TO ATTOOL

May 2. To day brother Whitney and myself have been called to leave our dear little number at Woahoo, to accompany George P. Tamoree to his native Isle and to the bosom of his Father. It was trying to us to part from our brethren & sisters, and especially from the dear companions of our bosom, not knowing when an opportunity will offer for us to return. as vessels rarely sail from Atooi to the Windward Isles. But if duty has called us to the separation, we trust that a gracious God will in his own time return us again to the embraces of our friends and permit us to rejoice together in his good-

We have a fine breeze, which we expect will take us to Atooi in 24 hours.

May 3. Made Atooi at day light this morning. Like all the other islands, its first appearance was rude and mountainous, but on approaching nearer, beautiful plains and fruitful vallies present themselves to view, looking almost like the cultivated fields of America, while large groves of cocoanuts and bananas wave their tops, as if to welcome us to their shores. Can this, thought I, while passing these pleasant fields, be one of the dark places of the earth, which is filled with the habitations of cruelty? Has the Sun of Righteousness never yet shone upon it; is it a fact that these immortal beings are shrouded in midnight darkness, without one minister of Christ to direct them to the city of refuge-the place of rest and glory? Alas! they are heathens. Their mean and scanty dwellings, and the appearance of the natives which have now come along side of us, plainly bespeak that they are yet savages, ignorant of God, and unacquainted with the gospel. They have indeed thrown away their idols as worthless things, unable to save them, but they have not heard of Jesus; no Christian has yet said to them, there is a God in heaven who made them and the world, nor pointed them to the Saviour, "the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world." O thou God of nations, here make thyself known-here plant thy cross, and possess this land.

At 11 o'clock came to anchor at Wimai opposite the fort. A cance came off to us with several of the king's men, one of whom could speak English. George had we told him that one of his father's favo- say a few things to me before he went. rite men was on board, and we thought best that his arrival should be made known to him. -We then introduced him to the young prince; he embraced him and kissed him, and then without saying a word, turned round and immediately went on deck, and into his canoe, telling his companions they must go on shore, for their young master had come. A salute of 21 guns was soon fired from the brig and returned from the fort. Brother W-George, and myself, made preparations and went on shore; on account of the surf, we were obliged to land half a mile west of the king's house. We were there met by a crowd of natives who would have obstructed our way entirely, had there not been men appointed to clear a passage for us, which they did by beating them off with clubs. When we arrived at the house, Tamoree and his Queen were reclining on a sopha; as soon as George entered the door, his father arose, clasped him in his arms, and pressed his nose to his son's after the manner of the country; both were unable to speak for some time. The scene was truly affecting, and I know not when I have wept more freely. When they had become a little more composed, Tamoree spoke and said his heart was so joyful that he could not talk much till tomorrow; but discovering brother W. and myself, who had till then remained almost unnoticed, he enquired who we were. George then introduced us to him as his friends, who had come from America to accompany him home .- The old gentleman then embraced us in the same manner as be had done his son, frequently putting his nose to ours, and culling us his hicahe or friends. A supper was soon provided for us, consisting of a couple of hogs, baked whole after the American manner, several fowls and a dog cooked after the style of the Island, together with potatoes, tarro, bananas, cocoanus, and watermelons, brandy, gin, wines, &c. The table was set in good style and our supper was indeed excellent. A new house was assigned for brother W. and myself during our stay on the Island, a few rods from the king's, and several men to attend upon us. We shall now retire to rest after looking up to God with thanksgiving for mercies already received, and humbly praying that a blessing may attend our visit to these heathen Perhaps it will be the first christian prayer that was ever offered to God on this Island.

May 4. This morning early I went to the king's house, and was met at the door by himself and the queen, who took me by each arm, led me in and seated me between them upon the sopha; and after having several times put their noses to George, a daughter and a son younger.

of age, of good stature, light complexion, | mine, the king enquired if it was true that | Attooi to be like America. To-day he | ceptable to you. So, God will, it shall be for-I had lived with Hoomehoome (the real name of George) in America, and eat with him and slept with him, saying his son had told him many things that he could not fully understand, and that I had been his friend a long time, and would stay here and instruct his people to read. I told him it was true, and that the good people of America who loved his son and loved him and his people, had sent several men and women to instruct his people to read and work as they do in America. When I told him this, he with his wife broke out in one voice " miti, miti, nove loah aloha Ameirca; that is, good, good, very great love for America; and then burst into tears. After a short time, he asked me how long I would be willing to stay and teach his island. I told him I wished to spend my life here and die here, he then embraced me again and said "kacke vo's oe, mahkooah oe o-ou wihena o ou mahkooah oe," that is, you my son, I you father, my wife you mother. I endeavoured to tell him something about God, but the subject was entirely new to him, and he could understand but little.

This afternoon brother W. and myself walked in the valley of Wimni, where we found cocoanuts, bananas, plantains, tarro, potatoes, oranges and lemons in abundance, and a few pine apples and grapes. The soil is of the best kind, and I doubt not would yield excellent grain. A stream of water passes through the valley sufficient to furnish mill seats of any description. The place is indeed delightful; I have seen none at the windward Isles that looked so rich and promising.

May 8. I spent the former part of this day in walking about 6 miles into the country-visited many families which are indeed the abodes of ignorance, superstition and wretchedness. The inhabitants treated me with all the attention and hospitality which their limited circumstances would afford; and even carried their generosity to excess; but O the darkness and ignorance in which they are shrouded. It is enough to draw tears from the eyes of any friend of humanity, to enter one of their dwellings and witness the vices to which they are abandoned. No sooner is the stranger seated upon the mat, than the husband as a token of respect and kindness offers him his wife, and the father his daughter. I have frequently told them that such conduct was not good, and that there was a great God who saw all their actions and was displeased with such things; but they will say, all white men before say it is good, but you are not like other white men. What would the Missionary of the cross do if it were not for the consolutions contained in the premises of God; these to him are sweet and refreshing. Without them before him he would soon faint and die; but with them he may go to his work and cheerfully laber and toil through life, amidst all the depravity and degradation of heathens and savages, remembering, that God has pledged his word, that the heathen shall be given to CHRIST and become lovers of righteousness.

10th. This morning Tamoree sent for me-said his interpreter was going away kept himself concealed in the cabin, until | to be gone several days, and he wished to want to know, says he, if you love Hoomehoome, if you love me, if you like to stay here and learn my people. I assured him that I loved his son and him, and I wished to spend my life in doing them good, and not only I but Mr. Whitney, and all who came with us wished the same. Hoomehoome tell me so, says he ; he then shed tears freely and said, I love Hoomehoome; I love him very much more than my other children. I thought he was dead; I cry many times because I think he was dead. Some Captains tell me be live in America, but I not believe; I say no, he dead, he no come back. But he live, he come again; my heart very glad. I want my son to help me; he speaks English, and can do my business .- But he is young; young men are sometimes wild, they want advice. I want you stay here and help Hoomehoome, and when vessels come, you and Hoomehoome go on board and trade, so 1 make you chief. I told him I wished not to be a chief, neither could I do any of his public business, but was willing to advise his son and assist him in every thing consistent wish the object for which we came to his Island. He expressed some surprise when I told him I wished not to be a chief, but when I explained to him what we wished to do; he appeared satisfied & pleased.

This afternoon the king sent to me and requested that I would come and read to him in his Bible. I read the first chapter. of Genesis and explained to him what I read as well as I could. He listened with strict attention, frequently asking pertinent questions, and said I can't understand it all; I want to know it; you must learn my language fast, and then tell me all. No white man before, ever read to me & talk like you.

May 14. It is extremely warm to-day, and I feel languid and unfit for any thing. We are greatly annoyed by fleas-some nights we can sleep none, they are so numerous and troublesome. They are the most disagreeable insect found in the Islands, but the natives are very fond of them; both chiefs and people will spend hours in picking them off the dogs and eating them. They also eat lice when they can find them, and there is generally good supply.

May 16. Visited the king and read to

him in his Bible. He expresses an earnest desire to know all that is contained in the Bible, saying frequently, I want to understand it; & when you learn my language I shall know it. He often says he wants

* Tamooree has two other children besides

told me he would support all the mission family if they would come to Atteoi-that he would build us many school-houses as we wished, and a large meeting-house, and have a sabbath day and have prayers and singing. It is reviving to my heart, to go and converse with the old gentleman and see his thirst for knowledge, and desire that his people should be informed.

May 26. Last night I returned from a visit to Poorah, a village about 25 or 30 miles to the east of Wimai. I set out on Monday and walked; brother W. came on Tuesday and rode on horseback. Our principal object was to explore the country, but we also intended to shoot a wild bullock if any should come in our way. was attended by six of the king's men to carry my baggage and prepare my food and lodgings, and lifteen to carry salt for the beef. On my way, ! passed thro' the following vallies, most of which are pleasant and capable of high cultivation: Hannahpapa, Wiahwah, Tellahao, Lahivi, Tata, Toolos-oolah, Tooahlo, Toloah, Toloah, Walawala, Pahah, Pahah, Tepoo, Tepoo, Hictor, Necomalloo, Nahwillewille, Hannahmahoolo, Telooahnah, Wieroah.

In each of these vallies is a considerable stream of fresh water; and in most grows great quantities of sugar cane, bananas, tarro, &c. 4c. On Wednesday we succeeded to kill a large cow, out of a herd of about twenty, which we judged had upwards of 100 weight of fallow in her.

May 29. Last night we were kept a wake by the cries of some women who by their excessive groans we supposed had lost a relative. In the morning brother W. and myself determined to visit the place from whence the noise proceeded, and on entering the house, such a spectacle presented itself as I never before witnessed and as I cannot describe. A man, one of the Queen's trusty favorites, had just expired. Several females were seated around the dead body which lay naked on a mat, rubbing and turning it about with their hands, and uttering forth such horrid sbricks and groans as must have shocked the most hardened hearts; and as another expression of their grief and humility, covering their beads with old filthy mats and tappers. The king was not present, but the Queen was inconsolable, stamping with ber feet, and crying with all the vehemence in her power. We tried to tell them that it was not good to behave thus, but they paid no attention to what we said. We then visited the king, who appeared rational and composed; said he loved that man very much. He asked me where the breath went to when he died. I told him that God gave him breath, and took it away when he pleased. I then endeavored to explain to him something about God, the soul, heaven and hell; to which he listened attentively, and said what I had told him was all new to him.

June 2. For several days since, the King and Queen have manifested a great desire to learn to read, and sent for us frequently to instruct them; they say they will spend ten years if they can learn to read well in that time. Wherever they go they carry their books with them. I have seen them while bathing in the water, stand with their books in their hands, pressed fears that we shall not return from Woahoo. I went into the king's house this morning and found the Queen bathed in tears; on enquiring the cause, the interpreter said that Mr. W --- had told her yesterday that we could not return, and neither she nor the king had rested any all night. I told them they had misunderstood Mr. W. and that we did intend te come back as soon as possible. So earnest are they for us to settle with them and instruct them. (To be continued.)

MORAVIAN MISSION IN GREENLAND.

Communicated for the Recorder. ziracl of a letter from Brother J. C. GORKE, dated Lichtenfels, in Greenland, 24th June, 1820, to the Rev. B. MORTIMER, of New-York.

Translated from the German. Lichtenfels is in 639 16' North Latitude, on the western coast of Greenland.

"Unexpected as it was to me, to receive a letter from you from North America, it was particularly pleasing, as I learnt thereby, that the friends of our missions there, most affectionately take to heart the circumstances of the poor Greenlanders*; having felt themselves inclined to send us, through you, a very liberal present, towards the support of the Greenland mission generally, and given other sums more especially for the relief of the poor widows and orphans. Be pleased to accept, in the name of our dear Greenland congregations, for yourself, and all who have contributed to these gifts, our most cordial thanks for them. I cannot however, as yet, give you a proper account of the impression which these tokens of love will make upon the Greenland brethres and sisters, when they hear of them; as at this reason of the year, as you know from the history of the mission, a large proportion of them are dispersed at their fishing places. You will therefore have to wait till next

year, for a full report on the sabject.
Our dear Greenland brethren and sisters are filled with astonishment at the proofs of love & kindness, which they have experienced for some years past, from friends in England and Scotland, whom they have never seen, and probably never will see in this world. They request us every year, to salute these dear brethren, and sisters. and friends most cerdially in their name; and to tell them, that they pray to our dear Lord, to bless them and their families, both spiritually and temporally; and that particularly on account of the liberality which they have shown, in order to relieve them in their distress. We shall doubtless have to communicate the like expressions of thankfulness to you, when, to wards the fall of the year, and they have all re-

turned home again, we shall have informed them of the presents which you have sent for them.

From what is mentioned above, concerning the state of dispersion of the Greenlanders during the summer, it will be very comprehensible to you, that I cannot this year make you the pleaure to send you a letter of thanks from a Greenland brother, which you write would be so ac-

. See a description of their poverty, in number eighty-one, of the "Periodical accounts relating to the missions of the church of the United Brethren, established among the heathen:" page warded next season.

Since we received the above mentioned done tions, for our Greenlanders, we have been so fully enabled to assist the needy among them, hav-ing a particular respect to the cases of all wi-dows & orphans, that none have any longer suffered from want. And as the Greenlanders, are without exception poor; we have once distributed of these presents to all who belong to our congregations; that all might once participate together of the great joy of receiving a share of them. And, O what bright countenances did we then behold! and how many thousand thanks resounded to their dear benefactors, for their great kindness! After making this distribution, we had still, we thought, a sufficiency in reserve for the widows and orphans. To this we have since had the pleasure to add the donations which you and others have sent us, (among the rest, one from your brother at St. Petersourg ;) so that we have now the heart-rejoicing prospect, that we shall be able, for a considerable time to come, to relieve all our people who may be in need. Our plan however thereby is, to be good stewards of that which is committed to us.

Our three congregations at New-Hernhutt, Lichtenfels, and Lichtenau, consist at present of about 1200 souls. The last named congregation is the largest, and Lichteufels the smallest as to At Lichtenau, there is every year an increase from among the heathen, which is not the case at the other settlements; as in the whole adjacent country around them, there are no more heathen, but all the inhabitants belong to the Danish mission, and are haptized. We had however the joy here last winter, after an interval of 17 years, to baptize again an adult person from among the heathen, who had remained with us the preceding summer, separating herself, for that purpose from a company of travelling heathen. She is a young widow, who appears to have given her whole heart to our Saviour; and through her walk, which is conformable to the gospel, she has hitherto been a

These three congregations, gathered from among the heathen, enjoy uniform rest and peace, and are edified. The word of God dwells richly among us, and the main tenor of all our preaching remains unalterably—
"That whoe'er believeth in Christ's redemption,

May find free grace, and a complete exemption From serving sin."

This doctrine of Jesus Christ, and him crucified, approves itself here continually to be the power of God, to the hearts of all who hear, receive, and are obedient to it. O what simple and solid declarations do we hear from the mouths of our dear Greenland brethren and sisters, when they make known to us their own hearts, experience, as to what the blood of Jesus has done, and still daily does for them, as sinners saved by grace; and how thankful are they to their merciful Saviour, that he has, through the gospel, delivered them from heathenism, and called them into the glorious liberty of the children of God, and to fellowship with himself The little children also, as soon as they begin to speak, hear and converse of nothing with se much eagerness and delight, as of their dear Saviour, whom they desire to love above all things. I think sometimes, what would the so called enlightened, great philosophers of the present day, who are enemies of Christ and his cross, say if they were to hear a converted, poor simple Greenlander speak, and give a reason of the hope that is in him; how with meekness and fear, but at the same time with the most perfect assurance and a warm heart, he would bear witness of the grace he had experienced, in that through the blood and death of Jesus, he had received the forgiveness of his sins, and the blessed hope of everlasting life? Surely, such a testimony ought to cause them to doubt at least, concerning the correctness of their own principles Other preaching than that which they ready heard, and if it was ever so pleasing to the ear, but in which Jesus, and his atonement for the sins of the world were omitted, our Greenand converts would not receive; for they have felt the power of the doctrine of the blood and death of our Redeemer upon their own sinful hear's, and are fully convinced that besides lesus there is no Saviour. And, as we frequentcommunicate to them, accounts concerning the progress of the work of God in other countries, both among Christians and heatben, they are led thereby, to take a joyful share in the spreading abroad of the word of God in the present times through Bible Societies, and the more extensive preaching of it by means of mission institutions, especially among many heathen na-tions; and they pray diligently with us, that this great work may proceed uninterruptedly, and with even increasing blessing. We solemnly devote one whole day in each month, for these special purposes. We then communicate to them pretty fully, the latest accounts which we have received concerning heathen missions and the progress of the work of God generally. which have been translated by us into their language; or we relate to them the substance only of the more voluminous printed reports. This always pleases, encourages, and stirs them up anew, and is accompanied with much blessing Your name, my dear brother, will probably be recollected immediately by the Greenland brethren and sisters, when they hear it again mentioned, by occasion of your having ferwarded presents for them; as in the accounts concerning our Indian missions, which have heretofore been communicated to them, it has frequently occurred. You may be assured now, that you will henceforth be particularly well remembered by

them in love. To conclude, accept from me, and all my dear fellow laborers in the work of the Lord in this country, the warmest brotherly salutation; and be pleased to present the same to all our dear brethren and sistors and friends in New-York, & elsewhere, who take, through you, so faithful a share in the weal and woe of the Greenland mission. We return you all again, our most cordial thanks, for the proofs which you have afforded, of your brotherly love and sympathy, towards our door Greenland congregat the time of their affiction and distress. And we request you to continue in love to remember them, and us also, your unworthy fellow laberers in the vineyard of our Lord, in your daily prayers before the throne of grace ! I remain, your very affectionate brother, J. C. Goncke.
N. B. The mission in Greenland is at all times very expensive to the United Brethren;

the causes of which will be obvious to any one who is acquainted with the geography of the country, and the circumstances of the few colonists there.

> 1455 MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Extract of a letter from one of the Faculty. The number of under-graduates connected with this Institution, is one hundred.

forty-eight are professors of religion. Of those who are not professors of religion, several were, some time since, thoughtful and serious; and their conduct would not contradict any claims they might make to the Christian character. But, I know of none, who distinctly avow a hope that they are pious.

Of the pious students, there are twenty two, who are assisted by charity. Ten of these are patronized by the American Education Society; even by the Northwestern Branch of the Amer ican Education Society; two by churches, two by the Episcopal Education Society of Maryland and Virginia, and one by the Hampshire Educa-tion Society. Aside from these, some have been assisted to a small amount by Middlebury Col-lege Charitable Society, and may be aided still lege Charitable Society, and may be aided still further. But as no exertions have been made to

obtain funds for that Society, since the orgition of the Northwestern Branch of the Ame Education Society, and as it is coldon the that any of the money which had been loss refunded; but little, if any aid can be fur d from this source.

The amount of the assistance hestowe those who are patronized by charity, valies sixty to one hundred dollars annually. The neficiaries of the Episcopal Education Society Maryland and Virginia have received Maryland and Virginia, have received one dred dollars; those of the American Edges Society, about eighty, and those of the Kewestern Branch of the American Society, a sixty dollars a year.

The influence which the charity students ert, is believed to be very salutary to the a and religious interests of College. In cons with the other pious members of College, to contribute their aid to repress irregularities contribute their aid to repress irregularities maintain good order, and to enable the Fat to support an efficient discipline. As to take and scholarship, there is considerable variety mong those who are the objects of charity. So rank among the very first scholars. And a charity would not suffer him. body they would not suffer by a comparison heir fellow students.

There are no indigent and pious member College, so far as my information reaches are likely to be obliged to relinquish their sign of obtaining an education, on accomfailure of the means of support. So low is price of board, and so moderate are the nece ry expenses of a student with us, that the res ces derived from their own exertions, some sistance from friends in articles of clothing, an supply of a large proportion of their class books, from a library formed in college for the pose, with the aid which they receive from ity, enable those, who are patronized and were not previously involved, to pursue a studies, without incurring debt, and without parrassment. But although the means, now sessed, are adequate to preserve the indigentions students from failing to complete the ucation: were more ample resources enjoye much larger number of poor and pious ye men, solemnly devoted to the sacred min might, at no distant period, be found council with this Institution.

To furnish the means of education more h ly, to indigent and pious and promising you this part of the country, the NorthwesternBr of the American Education Society, has ! formed, and has received a very encours share of public patronage. To secure funds equate to the requisite extent of its operations several itinerating, and a large number of agents have been employed. The same tions, it is presumed, will continue to be which have caused this society to prop much advantage to the church.

There is not, nor has there recently been revival of religion in the college. We how cherish a hope, and that hope has occasion been enlivened, that that God, who has so peatedly visited this Institution, will again nember us in mercy."

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 18 The Legislature of Maine, in their first sen which has just terminated, have provided for clesiastical affairs, in an act entitled, an concerning Parishes." It provides that any sons, twenty one years of age, desirous of a porating themselves into a religious society, apply to a justice of the peace in the con who shall issue his warrant to one of such a cacts, directing him to call a meeting; sale officers as they may think proper, and the shall be a body politic, to be known by name as they may see fit to adopt. Such ty shall have power to take by gift or pure any estates, until their clear annual in shall amont to three thousand dollars, and enact such bye-laws, not contrary to the la meeting, such parish or religious society, grant such sums of money, as they shall necessary for the support of the public min for building, enlarging, repairing, or reachouses of public worship, and for other necessity parish charges; and may assess the sas the polls and estates of the several member cause the same to be collected, conform the laws for the assessment and collect state taxes, or they may ascess upon pews. assessments on any pew, not occupied the owner, shall, if he request it, he paid to religious teacher of his own denomination, shall designate, in a written notice left with clerk. And it shall be sufficient, that such to er shall have been ordained and qualifie cording to the usages of his particular sect.

Any person may become a member of a ligious society, by being accepted by such ty, at a legal meeting, and giving police of, in writing, to the clerk of the society he is about to leave. But any person ce to be a member of any parish, shall be lia be taxed for all monies raised before. No is to be classed with any society, withou consent, and any one choosing to with shall, on leaving a written notice with the of the society to which he belongs, no long liable to pay any part of future expenses. records of every society are to be open to spection of every member, and to the ch any other society. The minister of any par or the deacens, elders, or other presiding of any church or religious society, having usage, no settled minister-shall be deem pable of taking in succession, any estate gi to them for the use of the ministry, or of the of the church; and prosecuting all action specting the same; and no alienation of any estate, by such minister, deacon, &c. sa valid for a longer time than his continua office. But no church can receive any after its annual income amounts to three sand dollars.

Maine Charity School.

A statement of receipts into the Treas this Institution, during the four preceding m has been sent us for publication, but its obliges us to omit it. The total amount 67 cts. besides a quantity of clothing. W. pleased to see a quarterly payment of \$25 "Sewing Society in Bangor." This pays \$100 annually, it being the avails done at regular meetings. Let this exam imitated by Ladies in all our Towns, and ucation Societies would not be obliged tail their benefactions, and refuse to plicants the aid necessary to enable then pare for the ministry,

sical Bodies in their connexion. General Assembly of the Presbyterian of the United States, to meet at Philathe third Thursday in May, 1321, E. Dwight, and Rev. John Fisk; Kup, & Rev. Warren Fay, substitutes. General Association of Connecticut, to apson on the 3d Tuesday in June, Heman Humphrey, and Rev. Brown Rev. S. Gile, Rev. A. Ely, substitutes.

SACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION. for returns of votes on the proposed ato the Constitution have been reour last, and what have been repake no difference in the prospect, as It is pretty cortain that the fifth appecting the Senate and House of Rethe great object for which the were called, will be rejected. This io much importance, has proved to be mene difficulty, and it is to be feared, aduce considerable discussion and agiit seems to be thought necessary that should be adopted, different from ons of the present constitution. The article is pretty certainly adopted, se not be necessary to call another Concommittee of the Convention is to

he State House on the fourth Wednes-

ly, to examine the returns of votes.

the last week, two trials for mur. taken place, before the Supreme Judid now in session in this town. The first of Thomas Charles Bell, charged with of Pamela Percy, by striking her and and a large stick, and kicking 12th of March; of which she died on The Solicitor General in opening, int the prisoner lived at a part of the led the Hill, & kept a house of a nature, a disgrace to any community. The vas an unhappy young woman, of 19 ig, said to be of a respectable family at nace from this town, who had been keeping of the prisoner, until she had m wretched a being as could live. It nd that the deceased was addicted to im, and for several days before her bil been most of the time drunk, in ate she had fallen down repeatedly, and merely bruised. This was sufficient, at raise doubts of the deceased coming to by the blows inflicted by Bell-and inturned a verdict of not guilty. cond case was that of Martin Manuel,

with the murder of Nancy Blackman. ing of the deceased by the prisoner was id. The defence made by the council risoner, was, that he was insane at the revious instances of insanity were provwas also proved that the prisoner was sepilectic fits, and shown from medical y, that this disease tends to destroy the od generally produces insanity. In the if his charge to the jury, the Chief Justice If a man commit an act, when his mind oyed, so that he does not know what he or whether it is right or wrong, he is not table for it. The presumption of the law at a man in committing an act, is rational ountable, and the burden is on those who his defence, to show that he was insane. ta sufficient defence, that the person is to periodical fits of derangement. The therefore is, for the jury to determine, there was a violent presumption of demuthe time of the commission of the mentioned the case of a man at the who took a boat, went up the river seagainst the stream, found a young the was attending on a sick mother, butcher knife there, took it, and took on by the hair of the head, and cut her He did not attempt to conceal the act, he had been commanded by God Aldoit. This was thirty years ago, and lud lived in jail ever since. A similar place in Berkshire a few years ago. hago the goaler represented that the become entirely rational. He was to court and appeared to be entirely intil questioned about this act; when that he was bound to do it, and that not done it he should be subject to terer punishment than would be inflict-Mer. - There had been other cases of a ture. The legislature have taken care acts of this kind are committed, the by shall not be permitted to go at large, if the jury acquit on the ground of inmay state that fact in their verdict, soner may be put in confinement, unappear to the satisfaction of the Court entirely recovered from this insanity." ay, without leaving their seats, gave a Mguilly by reason of insanity.

days ago, Daniel D. Farmer was comial in Amherst, N. H. for an attempt to widow woman and her daughter about old, in Goffstown. The circumstances peculiarly attrocious character. The made upon the mother with a club, and upon each alternately with a thovel, the tongs, &c. until the work to be thoroughly accomplished, he then after having as he supposed set fire to Farmer does not deny the commiste crime, and attributes his excessive on to intoxication. The accounts state the mother and daughter were alive, expected the daughter would recover. sage say that the mother is dead.

of Industry. - We understand the comwhom the subject of the erection of a dustry was committed at a late town have been industrious in their enquiries racticability of maintaining a well orlystem of government, and of the probaages that would arise from its estabeside other matters connected with on of the health and comfort of the for. In the course of their enquiries, he benefit of practical knowledge, visited the towns of Salem and Mar-There establishments similar to the one to be founded in this place, have been years in successful operation. In the moral as well as the physical he inmates of their houses of industry, promoted by the habits of active they are required to observe. As lee appears to have taken a lively induriness committed to them, we bt they will be prepared to report at meeting, such a plan as shall meet the on of the citizens in general. Every ces shew the necessity of immedishing a house of industry: and a trial in the Supreme Court has decircumstances of one of many cases ustice is defeated in its operation by a events produced by idleness and deMASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. TRIAL OF JUDGE PRESCOTT.

Tuesday, April 17 .- This was the day to which the two Houses were prorogued. Twenty two members of the Senate were present. Messrs. Dwight and ALLEN were appointed a committee, to be joined by the House, to wait on the Governor. The chamber was then cleared, and after a short sitting with closed deors the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock, but a quorum (60 members) not being present, the House was adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M. At this time the Speaker again took the chair, but as only about 40 members appeared, he was requested to send notices to the members in neighboring towns, & the House adjourned to 9 o'clock next morning.

The Managers on the part of the House are Messrs. King of Salem, Lincoln of Worcester, Baylies of Bridgewater, Dutton of Boston, Fay of Cambridge, Shaw of Boston, and Leland of Roxbury. The Council for the Respondent are Messrs. Wm. Prescott, Blake, Webster, Hoar, Hubbard and Peabody.

Wednesday .- The two Houses met at 9 o'clock. The House of Representatives soon formed a quorum and proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the Senate were sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The formal answer of Judge Prescott, was then read by Mr. Webster. It is a very long document, replying particularly to all the fifteen articles of impeachment. After the reading was finished the Representatives returned to their own Chamber and adopted a Replication to the answer, and elected Mr. Newcomb of Winchenden, a manager in the place of Mr. Lincoln, who had requested to be excused. Several petitions were received.

In the afternoon, the House met at 4 o'clock, and attended the managers to the Senate Chamber, to proceed with the trial. The replication on the part of the House was read by Mr. King, and the Court ordered that the trial should proceed. Mr. King then opened the case in an eloquent speech, after which he proceeded to call the witnesses in support of the charges. The testimony in support of the four first articles of charge was heard, when at a quarter past 8 o'clk.theCourt adjourned to 90'clk. next merning.

Thursday .- in the forenoon the managers on the part of the House finished the exhibition of evidence in support of their charges .- In the afternoon Mr. HOAR on the part of the Respondent opened the defence by a short speech. The Council then commenced the evidence, in the course of which an interesting and warm argument took place upon the question whether the Respondent might prove the usage of Probate Courts in other counties in relation to fees for services not particularly provided for in the fee bill. The Council for the defence, insisted that the general construction of the law by other courts might be given as evidence, that there was no wicked corruption, in the same interpretation by the Respondent. The managers replied that they considered the statute as the only rule, and that the wage of other courts even if like that of Middlesex, could be no justification. The Court after retiring to deliberate, determined that the evidence could not be admitted 14

Hanover, April 18 .- It is with great pain we are called to aunounce to the friends of the College the resolution of Dr. DANA, to resign the office of President. After what he judges to be a thorough attempt, by Medical advice and repeated journies, to restore his health, (which has a most constantly declined for the last half year.) he has come to a determination as honorable to his sense of duty and moral greatness of mind, as it is afflicting to the Institution .- Dart. Herald.

Gen. D. B. MITCHELL, U. S. agent for the Creek nation, in Georgia, has been dismissed from his office by the President-he being proved to have been connected with the illicit introduction of Slaves.

Cambridge University Library .- We understand that five cases of books have arrived in the London Packet, being the library of the late THOMAS PALMER, Esq. of Berkley square. London, bequeathed by him to the library of the University at Cambridge. We are informed that the number of volumes contained in this donation, is between 800 and 1000; and that they form a valuable selection of standard works, in several branches of science and literature. The late Mr. Palmer was formerly of Boston, and the heir of a large property in the town The land on which Pearl-street is now built was called Palmer's Pasture, from his family Mr. Palmer was graduated at Cambridge, in 1761, and spent several years in travelling abroad after he received the honors of the University. D. Adv.

Ordination .- On the 5th of April instant, the Rev. Amzi Babbit was ordained to the Gospel Ministry by the New-Castle Presbytery, and in-Pastor of the Congregation of Pequea, Lancaster County, Penn. Rev. Francis A. Latta presided; Rev. Mr. Martin preached the ordination sermon; & Rev. Mr. White gave the charge.

On Sunday last, a sail boat, containing five ersons, was upset near the west head of Long Island, and shortly after was discovered through a glass, by Mr. Jonathan Lawrence, the keeper of the Light House and Signal Staff, on the east end of the island. Mr. L. immediately descended the hill, jumped into the boat with his assistant, and hastened to the spot. When he reached the boat, he found three of the persons bestriding the keel, and two were drowned, viz. Messrs. Leonard and Samuel Wetherlee. survivors were taken ashore quite exhausted, and unable to stand .- Daily Adv.

[We have not heard that either necessity . mercy-culled those persons out in their sail-boat on the Sabbath. Many lives have heretofore been lost in this way. Lloudly as a CAUTION.] Let these facts speak

A nephew who attempted in January last, with a band of ruffians, to rob and murder his uncle in the night, in the town of Sancy in France, was convicted and sentenced to death, on the testimony of persons belonging to the house, who distinguished his face during some flushes of lightning ! - [Cent.

A New-York paper states that at many shope in that city, ardent spirits are sold at one cent a glass. A backer, who shaves for six cents, gives a glass of liquor in the bargain, and has as customers as he can serve. With 1600 licensed dram shops, and liquor retailed at two cents a gill, what can be expected but a constant increase of intemperance, immorality, and pau-

Shameful outrage. - The pulpit in the new Methodist Meeting-house at Barrisburg, Pa. was blown to pieces on the second inst. by means of block of wood filled with powder .- Several persons have been apprehended as having been concerned in the foul act. MISSIONARY FIELDS.

Among the various means which have been adopted by the Christian community, to furnish the requisite funds for sending the Gospel to the heathen, we are enabled within the last year to enumerate "Missionary Fields." These are small parcels of ground, cultivated by the gratuitous labor of individuals associated for the purpose, and the whole avails of land and labor are appropriated to the Missionary cause. The friends of missions in Yale College formed an association of this kind but a few days since, and on announcing their readiness to contribute the requisite labor, were immediately and generously offered the use of a field by Dr. Eli Ives, of this place. We are now authorized to say, that the young men of the town, who are actuated by the same spirit of benevolence, will contribute the requisite labor to cultivate another field of similar dimensions (5 or 6 acres) if any individual, or individuals will furnish the land. doubt not that such individuals will be found, & that the land will be immediately furnished. [N. Haren Journal.

A letter from Mr. Fisk, an American Missionary in Palestine, dated " Scio, July 28, 1820, says, " Lady Hester, the favorite neice of the British Prime Minister PITT, after the death of that statesman, sailed to Malta, and from thence to Palestine - was shipwrecked on the coast of Rhodes-next day she was taken on board of an English ship and carried to Egypt-travelled about Egypt-crossed the desert to Jerusalemvisited the ruins of Palmyra, &c. &c. and now lives a sort of monastic life, on Mount Lebanon. She has a correspondent at Constantinople, and the Consul at Smyrna, who gave me these parti-culars, occasionally sends her papers, &c. Some English travellers have passed that way, but she refuses to see them. She is now upwards of 40, and intends to spend her tile where she is."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. April 5. Stolen Goods Found .- it will be recollected, that some time last fall, the store of Mr. Winterbottom, in Sheffield, which contained a small assertment of goods, was broken open, and almost every article stolen therefrom. On Friday last, a man, for the purpose of collecting materials for making Saltpetre, had occasion to go under the old meeting house in Canaan, Con. for that purpose-while there, he discovered a cord, which was made fast to something. Curiosity prompted him to follow its courses—it led to the pulpit-where was a trap door, through which he entered, and there found, (under the pulpit) the goods of Mr. Winterbottom. Also goods that were stolen two years since, from a store ip Norfolk. Also, a quantity of Iron, taken from Mr. Forbes' works-and some Factory goods, which were manufactured in that town. fellows, Abbott and Frink, now confined in Lenox jail, are probably the thieves.

Blessings of Slavery .- A disgaraceful outrage took place at New-Albany, (Indiana,) on the 8th of February, occasioned by the trial of a black, who was claimed as a slave by a person from Kentucky .- The black had able council, & convinced the court of his right to his freedom. The claimant founded his right on attachment as the property of his late master. The claimant came over from Kentucky with 43 able-budied men, some armed with pistols, others with knives, determined, as it appeared in the sequel, to carry off the black by force. The Sheriff, alarmed, had caused 20 men to be ordered out, of the militia, as a guard to prevent public disturbance. When the black was discharged, he was immediately seized-the inhabitants resisted-nearly one hundred of the two parties were engaged-Judge Woodruff commanded the peace, and was immediately knocked down. Col. Paxton, who commanded the militia, was insulted. It finally became necessary to charge, when several were knocked down with muskets, others pricked, but none very dangerously hurt, as the object was only to disperse a band of lawless strangers. Several pistols and knives were taken from them, & the black rescued; when they

Norfolk, April 12.—The trial of Joseph Demar Garcia Castilano, confined here on a charge of aiding in the murder of Peter Lagoardette, came on yesterday before the Superior Court for this district. The Jury retired about 12 at night, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the First Degree," prisoner heard the verdict of the Jury with nearly as much sang froid as he had evinced during the whole of the trial. The trial of Manuel Philip Garcia, the other prisoner charged in the indictment for aiding in the same murder, comes

on to-morrow. UTICA. APRIL 10 .- Canal Navigation .- We learn that the water is to be let into the canal, on Wednesday the 11th inst. and the boats will commence running this week.

At a late circuit court and court of over and terminer, in this village, a cause of much interest was decided. It was an action brought by Miss Rachael Hasbrouck, a young lady village, againsit Mr. Henry Wyckoff, for a breach of promise of marriage. During the trial the court-room was crowded, not only with gentlemen, but by the presence of a number of the most respectable ladies of the village. The trial lasted nearly the whole day. The plaintiff was enabled to make out a clear case, and the jury assessed her damages at three thousand dol-[Newburg Pol. Index. lars!

West Chester, (Penn.) April 11-Last week a little boy, son of Mr. Benjamin Cope, of East-Bradford, only 4 years old, was playing near a chamber window, to which he had found his way. He had been in the habit of getting out of the kitchen window, holding by his hands, and dropping to the ground, a small distance, which did not hurt him, and now the little fellow, full of life, was all unconscious of the difference, or the danger. Mrs. Cope hastened up stairs to the room, when the child threw himself out, as he had been wont to do, hanging alone by his little hands, laughing that she could not eatch him. Who can describe the agony of a mother's feelings? It was an only son-it was an only childand oh! if it had not been-it was a darling boy, his eye full of mischief; his little tongue running with playfulness-and he depending by nothing but the slender hold of his infant hands -three stories from the ground, and therefore over apparently inevitable destruction. The mother could scarcely speak ere he fell. *** Was it an angel's wing that buoyed him up and broke his fall? Extraordinary as it may appear-he did not break a limb; but he fell on the earth between two stones, and was so little bruised that in an hour he was running again, playful

Newark, (N. J.) April 8 .- We are credibly informed that the Rev. Dr. Griffin of this town, has been called to the Presidency of a literary institution in Kentucky, with a salary of \$1500.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the Packet ship James Monroe, at New-York, Liverpool papers have been re-ceived to 2d March, 15 days later than our last

The Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns aainst Naples had been published. It ascribes he Revolution to the Carbonari-mentions that Russia, Prussia, and Austria are united-France conditionally—and England deterred by circumstances. The Declaration adds, orders are given for the army to cross the Po. Accounts of the march of the Austrian Forces, are to Feb. 14.
It was reported that the Sigilians proposed to

place themselves under the protection of England Private letters received in London from Paris, say,—"It is quite certain that the Minister of Spain at Paris has presented to the Court of the

Tuilleries very energetic notes on the part of his Government, relative to the affairs of Naples. The Government of Spain loudly complains that France appears to favor the designs of Austria on These notes are written, it is said, in a very menacing tone, and the French cabinet have only made evasive answers."

Naples, Feb. 11. "The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th with the uttimatum of the Allied Sovereigns. He proceeded immediately to the Parliament, which was already assembled. Before he could finish reading the ultima'um of the Congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of "WAR!-WAR!-WAR! from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it :-

"1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples. 2. That during the period while this re-organization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and all the fortresses, shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons 3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded. And, 4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the

charge of the Neapolitan nation." "The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of his country. The Military Preparations proceeded with the greatest activity. Troops were marching on Rome, where they would arrive February The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry, 20,000 cayalry, and a good supply of artillery. Militia estimated at about 100,000 - and great reliance is placed on the citizens and peasants.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 14.

Letter to the Editors, dated Lisbon, Feb. 17, 1821, "The Cortes are now in session. They have before them the Constitution, the substance of which I send you in the Gazette called The Constitutional. It is nearly as liberal as our own [the American.] They have already abolished all the privileges of the nobles, and established the liberty of the press. The debates on the liberty of the press were very interesting. The fi-nal vote was, for civil liberty 68 to 8; for religious liberty 48 to 36. The press is entirely free. The Cortes conduct their proceedings with much dignity and unanimity. Madeira has declared for the revolution, and sent 3 deputies to the Cortes. They have been received with every demonstration of joy. It is with great pleasure I inform you that all the vexations, impositions and expenses have been abolished with regard to the quarautine on American vessel from the United States. The Government Gazette, which I send, contains some interesting debates. They have translated here, and are now selling the Consti totion of the United States and the Declaration of ludependence .- Franklin Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rio de Janeiro to his friend in Washington, dated

"Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 19, 1821. " H. M. F. Majesty has at last decided to send his eldest son to Portugal, with the title of Constable, and full powers to grant an amnesty and re-establish the royal authority. This determination was made known on the 6th inst. to the Ministers of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, as representing here, with the exception of France, the high Allied Powers, and having been more or less engaged in producing it. I was soon afterwards informed, that the Prince would leave this as soon as possible after the confinement of the Princess, which was expected to take place on the 16th, and may now be looked for every day. On asking whether she would accompany her husband, I was answered, that, if she insisted upon it, the King would not oppose her wishes, but that he would retain her children, as pledges to this country, for the permanency of the throne among them. What effect, however, the Revolution at Bahia, of which we have just heard, may have upon these determinations, is not known As the King has adopted the measures reluctantly, he may seize the first pretext for delaying its execution, and thus thwart all the advantages which Count Palmella expected from it. Such. my friend, is the lamentable state of things here. As early as the beginning of December, it was known here that Bahia hung upon a thread, and nothing has been done since that to strengthen the bonds which unite the different parts of this country. The consequence is, that Bahia shook off these feeble bonds on the 8th instant, and is now under a provisional government, which proposes to recognize no other power but that of the

constitution which is to be framed for Portugal. The Revolution was brought about by the Portuguese regiments, & only cost the lives of a ew madmen, who endeavored to check it. King's Governor, Count Palmas, was called to preside over the newly formed government, but declined, on the ground of the oath which he had taken to His Majesty. The other members of the government were, it is said, chiefly lawyers, and men known for their talents. nearing of this revolution, a considerable anxiety begins to manifest itself here; but apathy has become so habitual a state, that the king will, it is supposed, suffer himself to be surprised

here, as he has been elsewhere. We have three regiments of Portuguese troops in garrison at this port who are known to entertain sontiments similar to those of their brethren al Bahia.—The government is justly afraid of them, and has either not the means or courage to send them away. A middle course was taken, which was to ask of them whether they wanted to return to Portugal; and as they almost unanimously expressed that wish, and no preparations are making to satisfy it, they are more uneasy and riper for revolt than they were before. - The native troops which are inferior to them in number and discipline, would not alone restrain them; and they do not look for opposisition from the militia, which, like themselves, are interested in a change. To render the king's situation still more alarming, he has a ministry composed of three persons who can agree upon nothing; is surrounded by sycophants, who are not even wise enough to be afraid, and show it ; and what is worst of all, has himself an unconquerable repugnance for the institutions which his people ask of him. I fear that troubles await him.

Buenes Ayres, Jan. 27 .- The latest news from San Martin's army is to the latter end of November, when he was at Supe, 10 leagues from Limi. The desertion from the Spaniards to him was immence; the regiment of Numanna, of 800 privates, besides officers, came over in a body to There is no doubt but he must have entered Lima before this day.

Lord Liverpool, in the British House of Lords. in a late speech upon the affairs of Naples said. " With respect to the Carbonari, he was ready to admit, that if they were a sect of Neapolitans, and Neapolitans only, that were no ground fo the interference of foreign governments. But was that the cause? Were they Italians only? Was it not matter of notoriety that it was a gene ral sect, extending over all Italy, Switzerland, and even Germany, and that they all proceed on the principle of confraternity, with the basis of systematically destroying all ancient institutions in the same manner as the French revolutionists proDEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Maria Williams, a native of Calcutta : Mr. Charles Widdefield, 30 : Mrs. Susanna Baker, 41; Col. Seth Bates, of Hanover, aged 83; Mr John O'Brien, jun; Mrs Mary Gore, aged 40; Mrs Eliza Langley, aged 32, wife of Capt. Richard Langley; Mr Joel Hunt aged 19; Mary-Aun Berdean, daughter of Mre Sarah B. aged 7; Mrs Sarah B. Blake, wife of Mr Ellis G. Blake, aged 19; Mr William Dalton, aged 35.

in Newton, Capt. Charles Lovell, yougest son of the late Hon. James L. 46 - In Edgartown, 9th inst. Mrs. Ann Thaxter, wife of the Rev. Joseph T. in the 60th year of her age .- On his passage from Calcutta to Boston, 30th January last, Capt. Wm. Young, master of brig New-Leader, of Newburyport, 30 .- In Salem, Capt. John Foster, 51-In Marblehead, Widow Hannah Russell, 60.—In Newbury, Mr. Wm. Floyd, 75.—In Providence, R. I. Mr. Oliver Delesdernier, of Lubec, 21.

At Lebanon, Con. Feb. 12, Widow Elizabeth Thomas, aged 80.-In Montpelier, Vt. March 6, Fanny Barnard, wife of Mr. John B. and daugh. ter of late Oramel Hinkley Esq. of Thetford, 21 In Andover, 11th inst. of consumption, Mr. Roswell Mills, of Johnstown, N. Y. a student of

the Theological Seminary, aged 21. In Wilmington, Del. Edward Roach, Esq. aged 68-In Philadelphia, Dr George Logan, aged 67-In Norfolk, Va. Rev. Samuel Low, late Rector of Christ's Church in that borough-Lost, from off the bowsprit of sloop Comet, on Sunday Mr Alexis Sherrimell of Marblehead—At the Navy Yard, Charlestown, 10th inst. Mr Benj. B. Van Bentheusm, of Albany, aged 39-In Kingsten, 14th inst. Thomas, eldest son of Thomas P. Beal Esq. aged 8 years-In New-America, Illinois, in August tast, Wm. Clark, aged 10; in September, Prudence, aged one year; in October Mr. Nathaniel aged 48, and in November, his wife Polly, aged 35, late of Boston-At Point Petre, (Guad.) Mr Josiah D. Lewis, of Bucksport, aged 22, mate of the sch. Rambler, of Frankfort In Plymouth, 3d inst. Mr Benjamim Rickard, aged 65, a Revolutionary pensioner-In Billeri-ca, Mr Isaac French, aged 70-In Springfield, Mr Samuel Munn, aged 73; in going to his wood pile he fell in a fit and expired—In Wethersfield, Mr Asa S. Baily, aged 31, by cold taken ie going to bed in damp sheets-In Hartford, Conn. Major Elisha Barcock, aged 68, and since the year 1783, the publisher of the American Mercury-At Thetford, Vt. on the 24th ult. Sally, consort to the Rev. John Fitch, late Pastor of the Congregational Church in Danville, Vt-In New-York City, Rev William Smith, D. D. aged 69-In Philadelphia, Marie Louisa, infant daughter of the late Philip Jacobs, Esq. By her death the Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia receives a bequest of Fifty Thousand dollars.

In Gloucester, on the 9th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth Webber, aged 89. She was on that day, but a few moments before she died, at a neighbor's house, cheerful and lively ; she returned home, took her Bible to read, and expired instantly in her chair.

In Greenland, N. H. on the 11th inst. John Weeks, Esq., a highly valued and respectable citizen, aged 64. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Weeks we understand are as follow. He had been laboring on his farm the day previous, with Daniel Hodgkin, a man about 50, who had lived in his family thirteen years. On going home at sunset, Mr. Weeks directed. Hodgkin to fedder the cattle, and he obeyed without he itation. On returning to the house, he stepped up stairs, and brought down a musket which he had previously loaded, and entered the sitting room of Mr. Weeks saying "Now Deacon I am going to kill you." Mr. Weeks retreated to another apartment, shut the door and held it by the latch. Hodgkin then discharged the musket through the door, and the ball entering his left cide passed through the abdomen and lodged in his right side; and he fell mortally wounded.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS. J. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Combill, have just imported in the Galaxy, from Havre-27 cases French Paper Hangings, selected from the first Paris Manufactories. dition renders their stock uncommonly extensive and valuable, and such as is rarely found .- Elegant Satin Papers, with rich borders; Plains, various colors and shades; Gold and Silvered Borders : Cloth do ; a few sets of "Rideaua Bayadre," a new and most splendid Paper for drawing rooms; sets of Views of distinguished places in Europe, Asia, and America; elegant Chimney Board Pieces, &c. &c.

& S. have a large assortment of American PAPER HANGINGS from their Manufactory. The colors warranted to be equal in dura-bility to the French.

Country Merchants and Dealers supplied on favorable terms. tf April 21.

FRESH GOODS.

JOHN B. JONES, No. 37 Market-street, has received by packet ships Triton and Falcon, from Liverpool, his Spring and Summer supply of Fresh Goods, viz .-

2 casks elegant plated Tea Sets-Bread and Cake Baskets-Liquor Stand and Castors, with rich silver edges, feet and handles-Silver Mounted Candlesticks-Bottle Stands-Snuffers and Trays-Plated Communion Ware, in Sets-Butter Knives-Ladles-Socket Lamps-Wine Cyphrons-with a variety of other Plated Ware. I cask elegant bronzed and gilt Stand, Side & Hanging Moon SHADE LAMPS-a few pair of handsome bronzed and gilt Mantle Stand Lamps.

2 cases JEWELRY, containing Ladies' Pearl Sets—Pearl, Jett, and Brilliant Ear Rings—Bosom Pins and fingar Rings, &c. of new patterns. 2 cases Amulet Necklaces and Ornaments-Indispensable, Waist and Purse Clasps-Maisez Buttons-Hooks and Eyes-Steel and Ribbon Watch Chains-Gilt Chains, Seals and Keys-Snaps-Ladies' Imitation Gold Seals, neat patterns, with a variety of other Fancy Articles.

I cask white metal Church Flaggons-Cups -Plates-Christening Basons-Coffee and Tea Pots-Tumblers, &c.

Has just received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' GOLD WATCHES and Gentlemens' GOLD WATCHES, of superior workmanship, with Chains, Scals and Keys to suit. Gentlemen's Silver Warranted Watches.
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

Officers rich gilt and plated solid Soabbord SWORDS and DIRKS-PISTOLS-rich Gold and Silver EPAULETS-Sashes-Plumes-Lacee- and a gr Military line. and a great variety of other articles in the

OF The above Goods having come direct from the Manufacturers-together with his original Stock, comprises the best selected and most complete assortment in town, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

HAMPTON ACADEMY.

HIS Institution will be opened the first day of May next, for the reception of young gentlemen and ladies. Although the young Jadies will be under the particular care of an experienced and pious Preceptress, the Preceptor will direct and inspect all their studies. The known abilities of Mr. Vose, as a teacher,

the enlargement of the building, and the superior accommodations of this Institution, cannot fail to claim the patronage of an enlightened public. Board, from one dollar, to one dollar fifty cents, per week. By order of the Trustee ... Hampton, April 24. James LEAVITT.

From Baldwin's London Magazine. THE RAINBOW.

The evening was glorious, & light thro' the trees, Play'd the sunshine and rain drops, the birds and the breeze:

The landscape, outstretching in loveliness, lay On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May.

For the Queen of the Spring, as she past down the vale, Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours, And flush in her footsleps sprang herbage and

The skies, like a banner in sunset unroll'd, O'er the west threw their splendour of azure and gold : creased,

But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and in-Till its margin of black touch'd the zenith, & east. We gazed on the scenes, while around us they glow'd,

When a vision of beauty appear'd on the cloud ;--Twas not like the Suo, as at mid-day we view, Nor the Moon, that 'rolls nightly through starlight and blue.

Like a Spirit, it came in the van of a storm! And the eye, and the heart, hail'd its beautiful form :

For it look'd not severe, like an Angel of Wrath, But its garment of brightness illum'd its dark path. In the hues of its grandeur, sublimely it stood, O'er the river, the village, the field, & the wood : And river, field, village, and woodlands grew bright.

As conscious they gave and afforded delight. Twas the bow of Omnipotence; bent in His hand,

Whose grasp at Creation the Universe spann'd; Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime ; His Vow from the flood to the exit of Time! Not dreadful, as when in the whirlwind he pleads,

When storms are his chariot, and lightnings his

The black clouds his banner of vengeance un-And thunder his voice to a guilt-stricken world ;--In the breath of his presence, when thousands

And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire; And the sword and the plague-spot with death [slain :strew the plain. And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the Not such was that Rainbow, that beautiful one! Whose arch was refraction, its key stone-the

Sun; A pavillion it seem'd which the Deity graced, And justice and mercy met there, and embraced. Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom, Like Love o'er a death-couch, or hope o'er the

[tired. Then left the dark scene, whence it slowly re-As Love had just vanish'd, or hope had expired. I gaz'd not alone on that source of my song ;-To all who beheld it these verses belong; Its presence to all was the path of the Lord! Each full heart expanded,-grew warm, and

adored! Like a visit-the converse of friends-or a day, That Bow, from my sight passed forever away Like that visit, that converse, that day-to my

That Bow from remembrance can never depart. Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined, With the strong and unperishing colors of mind A part of my being beyond my control, Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

MISCELLANY.

[The following address is extracted from a New Orleans paper of Feb. 20th. It shows, that the powerful mind and benevolent heart of the writer, were vigorously engaged in the same great work, which is most worthy of the prayers and labors of all, who bear the name of

To all in the city of New-Orleans, and in the state of Louis na, who delight in do ing good, and in promoting the best interests of mankind .- PROSPERITY.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is known to the world. Its constitution and its spirit are free and expansive. It is limited to no section of the country-to no denomination of Christians. Its members, auxiliaries and agents are in all the states of the union, and of nearly all the considerable religious communions.

Its object is single-the diffusion of knowledge, virtue and happiness, in the dark places of the earth. In the ten years of its existence, it has expended for this object more than two hundred thousand dollars, the fruits of benevolence contributed in different parts of this enlightened land. It has now, under its direction and dependant upon its funds, about ninety persons, well qualified for different parts in the work of general instruction, sacred and secular, devoted to the service for life-and employed, twenty-five in India, two in Western Asia, seventeen in the Sandwich Islands, and fortyfour in the Indian nations of our own borders: and at its several establishments in these different parts of the world, it has more than fifty schools, and more than 3000 children of heathen families under Christian instruction.

For the erection and support of these establishments, and this extensive system of instruction, the expense cannot be small. During the last year the disbursements from the treasury of the Board amounted to more than 57,000 dollars; nearly onehalf of which was applied for the benefit of the Cherokee and Choctaw nations. The expenditures of the current year can scarcely be less, even should no new establishments be commenced.

The system of instruction for the aborigines, of our country, introduced by the American Board, has commended itself to all who have been made acquainted with it-has been applauded by many persons of intelligence and distinction, by whom the establishments have been visited; has obtained the express approbation and patronage of the government of the United States; and has, by its unexampled success, produced an extended and operative conviction, that these long lost tribes of the forest, instead of being utterly exterminated, may be raised up to the improved and dignified condition and character of civilzed and christianized people.

The disposition of the Cherokees and Choctawe has become favorable, in a measure before unknown, to the benevolent ty of turning from the chase to the plough and pleased with the improvements of the children at the schools, they express an ardent desire that more schools should be established, and that their children generally should be instructed.

The present is an auspicious moment. Were adequate funds supplied, a sufficient number of schools for all the children of these nations, of suitable age, might very soon be established; and within twenty or thirty years a generation, educated in the useful arts, and in the rudiments of science, of morals, and of religion, would occupy the various departments of active life have the management of families, and have a direction in all the concerns of the nations. Under their influence, and with the advantages which they would possess, the work of civilization would be carried forward with facility, and with little comparative expense to the benevolent citizens of the States.

It will not, however, be in the power of the board to establish the requisite number of schools, or to answer the pressing exigencies of the general concern. without the continued and extended liberalities of such as are disposed to lend their aid to so interesting and important a work. If in regard to money the times are difficult, the reason is the greater for extending applications for aid, and increasing the number of contributors. Of the 219,000 dollars, which in ten years have been received into the treasury of the board in donations and contributions for its benevolent purposes, more than 93,000 dollars were from the state of Massachusetts. If the donations in Louisiana have not been in equal proportion, the deficiency is to be attribted to the want, not of the spirit of liberality, but of information respecting the objects, and of opportunity or occasion for aiding them ...

In two or three instances only has any direct appeal been made, in behalf of the board, to the liberal in Louisiana, or even in New-Orleans. In those instances the appeal was promptly and generously answered, by the few to whose minds and hearts it was brought home. It is now renewed with most respectful earnestness, and with feelings of the profoundest interest.

In New-Orleans, as in other places, and especially in all large towns, there are many occasions for charity at home, and various local objects of benevolent attention; and for alacrity in fulfilling the every day offices of humanity, and answering the particular and frequent calls upon her boanty, she has obtained an honorable name amang the American cities & towns. The liberal deviseth liberal things. The good people of this rising city, so deeply interesting to all parts of the country, and destined to an eminence and influence surpassing all present thought, will shew a still livelies alacrity in the exercises and efforts of that more exalted and expansive benevolence—that living and celestial charity, which sceketh not her ownbut is ever ready to do good unto all men as she has opportunity, and finds her highest satisfaction in conferring the richest and most durable benefits on those who were at the greatest remove from such To them a most favorable portunity is now afforded for gratifying and exalting their noblest affections and feelings, for exhibiting a liberality which will be for a praise to this opulent city and this important state, and for conferring benefits on many thousands of their fellow beings, which will descend to generations to come, and endure to endless ages.

S. WORCESTER, Sec. A. B.C.F.M. New-Orleans, Feb. 19, 1821.

EFFECT OF FAITHFUL PREACHING.

Extract from Memoirs of Rev. THOMAS EN-GLISH, late of Woburn, Bucks, (England.) Published in 1812. " I have been tried this day. Some peo-

ple who attend my ministry, are continually sitting in judgment on my conduct, and drawing such conclusions from it, as, God is my witness, are foreign from my motives: What an evil is prejudice! How busy is Satan with some people, and how successful in making them see, or think they see, unfavorable things in ministers, by which means the word is unprofitable, as the best food will do a bad stomach no good." This is a subject of great temptation to hearers of the word. Satan endeayors to fill their minds with jealousies against their minister; his attention towards the persons and families they dislike; a supposed preference in him of some others in the church; and suspicions of his ministry being pointed; are frequent causes of evil surmisings, heart burnings, unkind language, and ungenerous conduct towards their pastor. With preachers in general, nothing is more unfounded than these suspicions; most ministers have a variety of anecdotes in their own experience to confirm this assertion. Many have waited on their minister to charge him with being personal in his public addresses, who have themselves been the first to inform him of the case in point, about which he had never heard a syllable, or had the smallest suspicion; a guilty conscience, a tenacious temper, and a petulant spirit, have betrayed unpleasant circumstances to a pastor, with which probably he would never have been acquainted, had not the person concerned given him the information.

"I was once applied to by a stranger, in a place where I was laboring for a few sabbaths only, for a sight of a letter which I had received, calumniating his character. I looked at the man, and pitied him, and cooly replied,—' It would be a breach of the common principles of society, to show confidential letters written to us, for the design. Nor is that of the Chickssaws purpose of our doing people good.' He less encouraging, or less deserving of tibe retorted in an angry tone, - 'I demand a

eral attention. Convinced of the necessi- | sight of it, sir, as an act of justice, due to an injured man.' I replied- How did you know that I have received a letter concerning you.' Know, (said he)-it was impossible not to know it, your language and manner were so pointed, that it was impossible I should be deceived.' I rejoined,- Do not be too positive; you have been deceived before now, I suppose; you may be so again.' 'It is not possible, (said he); you described the sin of which I am accused, in the clearest language, and looking me in the face, and pointing towards me, you said, sinner, be sure your sins will find you out; I therefore expect from you, Sir, as a gentleman, and a Christian minister, that you will give me a sight of the letter, that I may know its contents and repel its charges.' I observed,-I de not knew your name; to my knowledge I never saw you before; & as you have not told me in what part of the sermon it was I was so pointed, if I show you any letter i may show you the wrong one; I shall therefore certainly not exhibit any of my letters to you, nor satisfy you whether I have received any one about you, till you describe the case alluded to.' He hesitated; but afterwards described the sin of which he was accused. When he had finished, looking him full in his eyes, ussuming a solemn attitude, & using a grave and serious tone of voice, I said,- 'Can you look me full in the face, as you must your Judge at the great day of God, and declare that you are innocent of the sin laid to your charge ? He trembled, turned pale, and his voice faultered; guilt and anger struggling in his breast, like the fire in the bowels of Mount Etna, and, summoning up his remaining courage, he said,- 1 am not bound to make any man my confessor; and if I were guilty, no man has a right to hold me up to public observation as you have done.' I assumed a benignity of countenance, and softened my tones, saying,- Do you believe the passage I cited-be sure your sins shall find you out-is the word of God ?' He said,- 'It may be.' 'Surely it is, (said I); he that made the ear, shall he not hear ; he that made the eye, shall he not see; can he have any difficulty in bringing your sin to light ?- Now I will tell you honestly, I never received any letter or information about you whatever, but I am persuaded your sin has found you out; the preaching of the word is one method by which God makes men's sins find them out. Let me intreat you seriously to consider your state and character; who can tell, God may have intended this sermon for your good; he may mean to have mercy upon you; this may be the means of saving your neck from the gallows, and your soul from hell; but let me remind you, you are not there yet, there still is hope.' He held down his head, clenched his hands one inte the other, and bursting into tears, said,—'I never met with any thing like this—I am certainly obliged to you for your friendship-I am guilty, and hope this conversation will be of essential advantage to me."

> RELIGIOUS DECEPTION. " Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

The following very affecting narrative deserves serious attention. It is related by the author of Pastoral Letters," &c. as a fact which occurred within his personal knowledge. It cannot fail of suggesting to such as are regarded as pious, the importance of being 'diligent to make their calling and election sure.'

"N, was a branch of a pious family. for the truth's sake. She had been religiously brought up under her parent's care ; who with several sisters and two excellent servants, were all in communion with the church at -Her education afforded many advantages; almost every branch of knowledge was made to enter her mind in some way or other, associated with religion. She had studied the history of her own country, and glanced at that of the world, regarded the state of religion under every new event, and watching its consequences in that respect, as forming the chief interest of the history. Religious topics became her element : her remarks often evinced the correctness of her judgement, and the vigour ofher understanding she was frequently the life of the social circle around her parents' fire-side, which was often entertained and edified by her novel yet appropriate and striking application of religious topics to the current subject of conversation. Connected with all this, her habits were those of the rest of this happy household, as to the retirement of the closet, the family devotions, and the public exercises of religion-her friends wondered at one only exception-she did not attend with them at the Lord's table. Every one regarded her as an ornament to religion, and many ineffectual endeavours had been applied to induce her to join in this sacred institution.

"In one year N lost both her parents. They died in the enjoyment of a hope full of immortality, leaving a solemn charge to each of their children to follow them as they had followed Christ. The removal of such parents must have been severely felt by such a family. They had put off their mourcing, and N-had re-gained her accustomed vivacity, when she was taken ill, and at the time of my visit to—
was thought past recevery. Having been on
terms of intimacy with the family, I was sent
for, at her request, to visit the dying sister. I certainly went prepared to see a christian die As I hurried along the street, I anticipated the awful solemnity of a momentary station on the "privileged spot, just on the verge of heaven."
With these feelings I was conducted to the chamber of the sick, and approached the bed in expectation of a countenance "smiling in death," and of a voice which should bespeak the exer cises of a strong mind, encountering the last ene-my, under a well-grounded confidence of victory through the blood of the Lamb. What was my astonishment, on looking inside the curtain, to behold those features, accustomed to speak in every lineament, clothed in all the horror of mental agony! Bidding me sit down, and ascer-taining there were no witnesses, she addressed me nearly in these terms : " I am glad you are come ; cannot bear to go out of the world a deceiver, but I am unable to tell the sad secret of my heart to those about me—it would be too much for them to hear; ah! what have I to undergo I must be short, and therefore will be plain. am not the character my friends have sup-posed—I am not religious—do not interrupt me-l have talked about religiou—my passions have often felt the powers of the world to come, and my imagination roved at large among things un-seen. I have amused myself with these mat-ters, and regarded with the interest of an ama-teur their happy effects upon minds whom I

reckoned of an inferior order, although they were ennobled by a birth from heaven. But a-midst all, my own heart has never loved religion as a personal thing; indeed, I have never con-cerned myself about it for myself; and new must die without any of its prospects, and be forever shut out from any of its enjoyments. Is not this

"I paused a moment, and began to observe that, "Life is the season of hope," and admitt-ing all I heard to be correct, still the Savi-tion; and God is justly my adversary. Cast down as I am, I cannot go with a piteous tale of misery to petition for mercy for which I can plead no services, nor live to shew any gratitude. I know already what you would say to these sentiments-you would hold out mercy as vet attainable; but my heart revolts at it. Heaven would be no heaven to me on the terms upon which only I can enfer it. I have been a worthless idler, and cannot endure to accept the reward of a faithful soldier."

"Surprised as I was, I endeavoured to enforce the necessity of renouncing such sentiments and was urging that a good confession, though late, would find acceptance-when she interrupted me with some energy-" No sir ! spare me, spare yourself; my character is finishedwhat I am, that I shall be forever -the tree is even now falling; it is too late to direct the point to-wards which its trunk shall be extended on the earth." The doctor coming in, I soon after took in the night .- [Rel. Remembrancer.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the American Education Sociely, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for March.

Collected and remitted by Rev. DANIEL SMITH, Agent for the Society, Natchez, viz.

Adams County Donations. John Richards, \$20.- Wm. Bisland, 10.

Mrs. Elizabeth Roach, 50-John Ker, 5 Nathan Swayze, 20-Thomas Gale, 5 Annual Subscriptions in Adams County. Samuel Postlethwaite, 20-W. Dunbar, 10 30 Catherine Foreman, 5-Fanny Foreman, 5 Augusta Foreman, 5-M. Dunlap, 5 Ann E. F. Smith,

Jefferson County Donations. Geo. Foreman, 10-Thomas Grafton, 5 Pierson Lewis Rev. Joseph Bullen, Life Sub. In a letter from Castine,

do. signed H. E. to Mr. N. Willis, signed, a do. New England Friend, An aged Widow in Gloucester, Mass. Church and Society, Keene, N. H. Two prayer meetings in Hanover, Mass. Contributed by Rev. Mr. Payson's Church, Portland, after communion service, 300 Lady of Henniker, N. H. 5 50 Arthur Tappan, New-York, Friend in Shrewsbury, Mass.

Collected in do. at the Monthly Concert, 4 52 Sixth semiannual payment for the education of a pious youth selected by the Directors and supported by the Donor, A poor revolutionary soldier, by J. P. Haven, 5 Female Edu. So. West Newbury, 13 Tabernacle Church, Salem, Member of Rev. Mr. Damon's Church,

West Newbury, Young Ladies' Benevolent So. Pittsfield, Mass. avails of their industry, 30 Leominster, Mass. Female Aux. Ed. So. 12 83 Also the following articles of clothing-3

Vests, 2 Cravats, 3 pair Socks, 1 Shirt, and 1 Pair Pantaloons. Bequest of Miss Martha Richardson, late of Leominster. A Female of Salem, do. of Westminster, Mrs. Tyler of Boston, A Paper Maker in Norfolk County, 10 res

Royal Paper, purchased by Mr. N. Willis, 40 Subscriber to the Recorder, Newport, R. I. Rev. Mr. Cobb, Rochester, by N. Willis, Rev. Abner Morse, Nantucket, by do. Jacob Hooper, Marblehead, by Mr. Mitchel, Boston, 2-A Friend, 1 Ladies in Canton, Mass. 2 50 Nathan Crane, of do. Wm. Page, Esq. Rutland, Vt. Female Cent Society Marblehead, 21 70 Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D. Andover, Concert of Prayer, Dunstable, Mass. 11 15 Elizabeth Proctor, Georgia, Avails of contributions at the quarterly con-

cert of prayer, 1st Parish of Gloucester, A Lady, by Rev. E. Porter, D. D. Friend in Hamstead, N. H. by do. Female Friend, Ladies of Concord, N. H. by Mrs. Elizabeth M'Farland. 17 20 M." Lewis County, N. Y.

Life Subscriptions.
Rev. SALMON CONE, of Colchester, Con. \$20 from the Female Ed. So. and \$20 from individuals, Rev. NATHAN PERKINS, D. D. Hartford, Con. West Division, from gentlemen and Ladies of that place,

bove donation :-

Total, \$1220 34 * The following is the letter which covered the

MR. WILLIS-I am a constant reader of the Boston Recorder. And in a paragraph headed "Good Devised," I learned that a certain man set apart a small piece of ground, the produce of which, he designed for Missionary purposes; and that he planted it to potatoes; and when the crop was gathered in, he sold the potatoes, and devoted the avails to the missionary cause. While reading this account, there was a strong impression made on my mind, "go thou and do likewise." I was not disobedient to the friendly monitor; but went to work immediately, to prepare a few rods of ground for a like purpose; intending that the profits of my little missionary vineyard, should be cast into the treasury of the Lord. And I now send you the amount, which is three dollars, wishing that it may be transmitted to the Treasurer of the American Education Society. And I would further remark, that I intend still to cultivate the same piece of ground to the best advantage, and devote the proceeds to a like purpose. Yours,

Lewis County, N. Y. March 12, 1821.

INTERESTING.

From a late London Paper. The Narrateur de la Meuse, a French Paper, contains the following article or cure of two Deaf and Dumb persons, who recovered their hearing and speech—This novel and successful operation was performed by a young practition-er, a doctor of medicine, of the faculty of Paris, ex-surgeon to the 4th regiment of cuirassiers, and now established at Mibie, (Meuse.)—The two Deaf and Dumb, who underwent the operations (whereby he perforated with dexterity and success the meatue anditorius) are Made-moiselle Biver de St Mibiel, aged 16 years, and the Sieur Toussaint, son of the assistant magis-

trate of Hansur-Meuse, 2 ged 28 years.

The young girl is doing extremely well. It is more than a ment, since she underwent the operation. Her test ear is entirely healed, and the opening made to the tympanum always conti-

nues, which is absolutely necessary. She notice of the least sounds and begins to fate words in a very satisfactory manne vivacity pleases and her figure changes better. She is incessantly humming varia which her sisters teach her.

The young man of Hans-sur Meuse, w operated upon a short time since, hears a as his comrades, and even more lively. His ear is finer than his left-he makes co forts to pronounce all sorts of words, geon from whom we have the particulars, that in three or four months the two subjespeak perfectly.-It is evident that they be instructed like children, who begin to the first efforts to articulate.

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Mr. Deleau informs us, that he is constru-an instrument, which will afford the has cility of finishing the operation in three mi by which its success will be more certain. means of this instrument he will raise or tympanic membrance, enough of substan prevent the necessity of introducing proces the perforation during from thirty to forty. He is of opinion, that he can restore the beof all those who have been deprived of it by obstruction of the Eustachian organ, and by obesity of the membrance of the tympanum.

Legal Refinement.

The coroner's inquest having set on the of a young man who hanged himself in a love frenzy, brought in their verdict, "die the visitation of Cupid." [Lond. pa

Academy for Young Ladies,

MRS. SCOTT'S summer term will common the first of May, for the reception pupils, either as boarders, or day scholais, may be instructed in the following branch education, viz ;-

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Gran Rhetoric, Composition, Ancient and Moden ography, with the Maps and Globes, Ancien Modern History, Astronomy, Botany, Chym Modern History, Run work West Embroidery, Tambouring, Rug work, Worl muslin, Plain sewing. Drawing and Painting in Chalks, Cray

Water Colours, Transparancy, flowers, L. scapes, Figures on paper, Silk and Velvet. Terms per quarter, for Board and Tuit \$42. Day Scholars, \$6, 8 dls. 12 d's..

CHALMER'S DISCOURSES, Cheap Edun S. T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornha,

The Application of Christianity to the C mercial and Ordinary Affairs of Life, in an of Discourses. By Thomas Chalmers, D. Minister of St. John's Church, Glasgon. vol. 12 mo. price 75 cents.—Also, In Press, ESSAY ON THE EVILS OF POPUL IGNORANCE. By John Foster, Author Essays in the Form of Letters to a Friend.

Improvement of the Mind with Question JAMES LORING, has just Published and Sale at his Book-Store, No. 2, Combill, p. 50 cents half bound and 63 cents in sheep, lettered: - THE IMPROVEMENT OF T MIND-By ISAAC WATTS, D. D. to which added, Questions adapted to the Work; for use of Schools and Academies. Dr. Johnson's Recommendation.

"Few books have been perused by me greater pleasure than Dr. Watts' Improved of the Mind; of which the radical princip may indeed be found in Locke's Contu-Understanding; but they are so expanded ramified by Watts, as to confer on him the so of a work in the highest degree weful and ple ing. Whoever has the care of instructing of may be charged with deficiency in his test. may be charged with deficiency in his this book is not recommended." Dr. John

Life of Dr. Watts. The above volume contains the whithe First Part of Dr. Watts's Improvement Mind. This is believed to be sufficiently plete in itself without the Second Part, and particularly suited to the capacities of the Persons. Both Parts might render the Wood expensive for many scholars, and thus ext the whole. As this First Part was origin published in a separate volume, it is plain the excellent Author did not consider it as ing any indispensable connexion with the Set with Questions adapted to the work, for use of Schools and Academies; Doddridge's and Progress of Religion in the soul, with a dex, now first added—Florian's William Te

Switzerland Delivered, with a frontispiece. First Catechism for Children, containing mon Things necessary to be known at an age. By Rev. David Blair. In the Press, Edwards on the Affections, ab ed by Ellerby, From the London edition which will be added an Index of Subjects.

ments of Orthography, by way of Question

ep3m CHEAPER THAN TRACTS. DAVID HALE, has a few single number the Christian Observer, which he offer sale, at the very reduced price of one mil page, the price of the New-England Tracts though the page contains nearly four time quantity of matter as that of the Ttacts, be a rich variety of Religious and Miscelland prices, these numbers contain many elegant pieces, these numbers contain many elegand interesting Reviews, and many valuable and of Biography. Each number consists of seventy pages, and is offered at the lowest of an Almanac. For sale at No. 9, Winter s

and at the Recorder-Office. MUSIC TUITION. MR. S. P. TAYLOR, from New York, of the "West Church," respectfully tender Professional Services to the Ladies and German of Baston. men of Boston, in teaching the Piano Forth gan and Singing. Or Application to be at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, a street ; or at his house in Clark-street, whe

will give Instructions to those Pupils, who have the use of his Pianoforte. HOUSE IN DOKCHESTER. O LET, on the first of May, a pleasa residence of the Rev. Mr. Codman, in Dorch residence of the Rev. Mr. Codman, in Doda — Containing two parlors, a kitchen, and sleeping chambers; with a garden, stable, w house, and a good well of water.—Apply at April Recorder Office.

TO LET—A TENEMENT in Maso with other conveniencies, at 200 dollars per Enquire of ABEL BAKER, No. 82 State-stree

MAN SERVANT WANTED, OF sober and industrious habits, and we quainted with his business. The be commendations will be required.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners appointed by the folk, to receive and examine the claims THATER, late of Randolph, in the Coa Norfolk, Cordwainer, deceased, represen Norfolk, Cordwainer, deceased, represent solvent, hereby give notice, that six months allowed by said Judge of Probate, for the missioners to receive and examine the claim the creditors of said deceased, and that will attend that service, on the third Months and the second of June and Augusta the house of David Jacobs, in said Range and to Scaledely. P. M.

from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. Randolph, MICAH MICAH WHITE, SETH MANN. March 12, 1821.